Quiz 9 - Chapter 08   
Political Parties, Candidates, and Campaigns: Defining the Voter's Choice   
  
1. Which of the following was NOT part of the 2016 Republican Party platform?   
A. stimulating the business sector  
B. cuts in military spending  
C. lower taxes  
D. cuts in overall government spending  
E. strengthening the armed forces   
  
2. Organizationally, the U.S. major parties are   
A. decentralized and fragmented.  
B. centralized and weak.  
C. decentralized and strong.  
D. centralized and strong.  
E. no longer in operation.   
  
3. Political parties serve to   
A. connect citizens with government.  
B. enable people with different backgrounds and opinions to act together.  
C. offer the public a choice between policies and leaders.  
D. provide a way for like-minded leaders and citizens to work together.  
E. All these answers are correct.   
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warned Americans of the "baneful effects" of factions (political parties) in his 1797 farewell address.   
A. James Madison  
B. Thomas Jefferson  
C. George Washington  
D. Andrew Jackson  
E. Abraham Lincoln   
  
5. The first American political parties emerged from the conflict between   
A. slave states and free states.  
B. the older eastern states and the newer western states.  
C. small farmers and states' rights advocates, and those favoring commercial and wealthy interests.  
D. business and labor.  
E. Protestants and Catholics.   
  
6. Democrats and Republicans have endured as the two major U.S. parties primarily due to   
A. the stability of their ideologies.  
B. the lack of good third-party candidates.  
C. a high degree of party discipline.  
D. their ability to adapt to changing circumstances.  
E. None of these answers is correct.   
  
7. The most recent party realignment had a realigning election in   
A. 1960.  
B. 1968.  
C. 1980.  
D. 2012.  
E. The most recent party realignment had no single realigning election.   
  
8. The major reason for the persistence of the American two-party system is   
A. that there are naturally only two sides to political disputes.  
B. regional conflict.  
C. the existence of single-member election districts.  
D. the existence of state laws prohibiting the placement of a third major party on the ballot.  
E. proportional representation.   
  
9. Which of the following groups is MOST closely aligned with the Democratic Party, voting more than 80 percent Democratic in presidential elections?   
A. Hispanic Americans  
B. white Protestants  
C. Christian fundamentalists  
D. African Americans  
E. Roman Catholics   
  
10. Which demographic is key to the future of both parties?   
A. Hispanic voters  
B. African American voters  
C. middle-class voters  
D. Jewish voters  
E. the senior vote   
  
11. If a minor party gains a large following, it is almost certain that   
A. the major parties will join together to attack the minor party.  
B. Congress will enact legislation to make it difficult for the minor party to get on the ballot.  
C. party in-fighting will tear it apart.  
D. one or both major parties will absorb its issues, and the minor party will lose support.  
E. the media will attack the minor party.   
  
12. During the twentieth century, American parties lost their exclusive control over   
A. nominations.  
B. financing.  
C. platforms.  
D. the staffing of government jobs.  
E. All these answers are correct.   
  
13. About 95 percent of all political activists in the United States work at   
A. the national level.  
B. the state level.  
C. the local level.  
D. the national and state levels.  
E. Republican and Democratic party headquarters.   
  
14. The winner-take-all system is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.   
A. plurality  
B. majority  
C. minority  
D. democratic  
E. proportional   
  
15. National party organizations can dictate the day-to-day decisions of   
A. local party organizations only.  
B. state party organizations only.  
C. local and state party organizations.  
D. neither local nor state party organizations.  
E. party leaders in Congress.   
  
16. American party organizations   
A. are about to die out.  
B. are more powerful today than at any time in history.  
C. have more power than their Western European counterparts.  
D. are still important, but their role in campaigns is secondary to that of candidates.  
E. are unimportant in the political system today.   
  
17. Which of the following are key players in the modern campaign?   
A. pollsters  
B. media consultants  
C. fundraising specialists  
D. campaign consultants  
E. All these answers are correct.   
  
18. Negative television campaign ads   
A. are less prominent now than they were three decades ago.  
B. now constitute the largest share of political ads.  
C. can only be run by the official campaign of a candidate.  
D. are, while negative, usually factually accurate.  
E. None of these answers is correct.   
  
19. The main reason for the high cost of American political campaigns is the cost of   
A. complying with Federal Election Commission rules.  
B. actually raising campaign funds.  
C. paying campaign managers.  
D. paying pollsters.  
E. paying for media ads.   
  
20. Which of the following is an accurate representation of the public's opinion about leaders and their accountability?   
A. Most citizens have a high opinion of Congress as a whole but say they have little confidence in their local representative in Congress.  
B. Most citizens have a high opinion of both Congress as a whole and their local representative in Congress.  
C. Most citizens have a low opinion of Congress as a whole but say they have confidence in their local representative in Congress.  
D. Most citizens have a low opinion of Congress as a whole and also of their local representative in Congress.  
E. Most citizens do not feel that their local representatives in Congress should be held accountable for the votes they have to make in order to stay in line with their party's platform. 